

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 507.]

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscribers purpose selling the following Tracts, via.

500 hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodstock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres, first rate, situated on the waters of Bullskin creek, within eight miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shelbyville runs through it.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit;

13000 Acres on the waters of slate and flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Mason county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre Survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Asher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent.

For said Bedford.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and bounded from Frankfort, the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence; several good cabins, a good spring and a valuable mill seat, likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the district—a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

ff

July 22, 1796.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT FOR MAN AND HORSE,

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,

By WILLIAM ALLEN.

DOCTOR DUHAMEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately began to practice Physic, at Milledburg and its neighbourhood—and that he proposes to continue with zeal and attention, and on moderate terms.

ff

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND ARE NOW OPENING

In the Brick house lately occupied by Messrs. John & Samuel Polkett, next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office.

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS, CHINA,

GROCERIES, GLASS,

IRONMONGERY, DELF & QUEENS

SADDLERY, WARE,

BOOKS, AND NAILS of all descriptions.

Which they will sell at a low price for Cash or Country Produce suitable for the New Orleans Market.

Lexington, Feb. 18, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening by

Peter January, Jun.

At the Brick Store, directly opposite the Court House,

A NEAT, compact and well chosen Assortment of MERCANDISE, perfectly adapted to the present and approaching season, which he offers for sale on very reduced terms.

ff Lexington, February 25.

DANCING.

R. DEVENPORT,

TAKES this method of informing the inhabitants of Lexington and its environs, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, Mr. J. Bradford, on Friday the 24th instant, where he intends to teach Dancing in all its branches, on the most improved plan. He will introduce a variety of Reels which have never been taught in schools. By his experience and attention, he hopes to meet the approbation of those who shall encourage his undertaking.

ff Lexington, March 15.

TO BE RENTED,
In the Town of MILFORD, Madison
Court House,

A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient
of any in said Town, for a Public House,
with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time.
For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living
near MILFORD.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

For Sale,
Three Hundred Acres of First Rate
LAND,

YING on Strode's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling house and barn.—I will either sell said land, or exchange it for land lying on the North West side of the Ohio, on the waters of Sciota, Ohio, or Brandy creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.

13m HUGH EVANS.

18 SOLD OFF.

THE subscriber having disposed of his goods by wholesale, requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment before the 15th of February next. Those who neglect may expect the necessary enquires previous to his making any proposals.—The title is supposed by those who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact
For Littleberry Masty, jun.
Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Masty.

One month's indulgence will be given.

45 ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN

& BRYSON, are requested to pay their ac-

counts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A.

SEWELL, who only can give discharges.

One month's indulgence will be given.

FOR SALE;

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

IN THIS STATE:—

5000 acres on the waters of

Rough creek, which empties into

Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road,

near Portinger's station.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green

river, ten miles above Barnett's station.

1600 acres near Sevren's valley, on

the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining

Leathem's settlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles

from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

180,

200 acres of an Illinois grant, oppo-

site the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the

big bend of Tennessee river.

This will inform those who incline

to purchase, that I have lately returned

from exploring most of the above

mentioned lands, particularly that on

Tennessee—and find it to be a body

of soil, timber, water and range, supe-

rior to any I have ever seen. The

above mentioned tract on Elkhorn,

will be either sold or rented.—For

terms apply to the subscriber in Lex-

ington.

2 BENJ. S. COX,

Feb. 2.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber

either by bond, note or book

accounts, are requested to come for-

ward and settle them before the mid-

dle of March, as he can give no long-

er indulgence.

All those indebted to Lewis West,

are requested to make payment to me,

as I am authorized to collect his ac-

counts, and deliver the different watch-

es left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.

Lexington, Feb. 5, 1797.

5 A NEW STORE.

I HAVE just received into my care

in the brick house, lately occupied by

Mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a

large and general Assortment of Dry

Goods, Had Ware, Groceries and

Queen's Ware; which I am autho-

red to sell upon the lowest terms for

Cash, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat,

Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full

proof Whiskey, Salt, Sugar, and good

Flour in barrels; for which said arti-

cles of produce, a generous price will

be given. I have also Iron and Nails

left in my hands, to be sold for Cash.

A few good Horses under seven years

old, will be wanted.

AMOS EDWARDS.

Bourbon, March, 1797.

27 MOSES CREMER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clear

creek, Woodford county, one brown mare,

three years old, t4 and a half hands high, a fair

inher forehead, no brand perceptible, valued

at 15.

28 JOHN LOWREY.

29 Blank Deeds for sale.

63 GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in

that commodious house on Main street

the third door below Croft street;

where those who please to favor him

with their custom, shall meet with ev-

ery possible attention.

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MR. BRADFORD:

I HAVE hitherto, I think, clearly shewn that *Fines* may be levied of *common right*, under the common law of England and certain statutes (made in aid of the common law) now in force in this state; and that such right has never been taken away; but on the contrary, acknowledged and sanctioned, by the Virginia acts of assembly.

Admitting then, sir, that a citizen of Kentucky holding a legal claim to land; can, by a certain mode of conveyance, bar all others, who do not within five years come forward and assert their rights, it will bring me to the next query I proposed for public discussion, viz. If *Fines* were levied and generally adopted within the state of Kentucky, what good consequences would thence arise to the citizens at large?

This question deserves serious enquiry, and after all, nothing but experience can eventually determine it. It is much easier to *lay* how a law *stands*, than how it will *act* when put in motion. The greatest statesman will never positively assert that such a law will in its operation be productive of such consequences; if, indeed, his law is well founded, the probability is the consequences will be *well too*. So likewise, if we can discover a law in being, but which among ourselves has never operated so as to shew the consequences; yet if it is founded on undeniable principles—approved of by the best legal writers—inforced from age to age in an opulent nation, and cheerfully submitted to by all; I think sir, we may be well assured great advantages have thereby accrued to them, and similar advantages by similar means may accrue to us. There is, indeed, for it ought not to be overlooked, some, though I think no very material difference in the nature of the claims to land in England, and those in Kentucky. If the rights to land were as well ascertained here, as they are there, I should have an easy task; my doctrine of *Fines* would forcibly apply as a mode of conveyance, not only to prevent disputes, but to secure to the purchasers a more *sure*, and at length, an indefeasible title. The good effects having so long felt and known in England, I would with certainty say the same law when acted on, would be productive of similar effects in Kentucky. Would it be less salutary, sir, in our present situation? I think not. It appears to me, that with as much propriety, I might say, a man in a raging fever have less need of a physician, or in a violent passion less need of reason; as to say a country, situated and entangled as this is, with respect to landed property, has less need of a law, which has been adopted, approved, and found effectual in removing the very evil of which we complain. A remedy so well adapted to the disease, that when the remedy no longer exists; or, (as lord Coke expresses it) "when the law was done away for a time, great contentions arose, and few men were sure of their possessions."

I will compare the landed claims of each country. In England no disputes ever arise, as with us, respecting boundaries; these have been long established. A dispute there is not whether one man has a better right than another, from different or adverse titles as claimants under grants from the state; but, which has the better right, as claimants under the same title, by purchase or descent. The greater number of disputes in England arise from the construction of wills; for instance—a nobleman posses a large landed estate, he has numerous relations & friends; he makes his will, leaves his estate among them, and dies. When the will appears, each devisee anxious to claim his right, and some perhaps, more than their rights, put different constructions on the meaning of the testator. Some of them have possession; others content themselves with their right of possession, or wait some favorable contingency not provided for in the will, before they step forward & assert their claims. In this situation if one of the devisees in possession levies a *fine*, permit me, sir, to shew what advantage he thereby has over those who do not; and particularly the extra advantage to a purchaser?

In the first place, the possession is not only evidence of a claim, but, from the very nature of the case, gives him an advantage over a claimant who

is out of possession; it could not be gained without an action; doubtful as to the event, but certain as to expense, he cannot hold back longer than five years, because he has sufficient notice—every thing, therefore, conspires to persuade him to a compromise with the devisee in possession, and for a reasonable consideration to release his claim.

Secondly. When the *fine* is levied, such devisee has at least some prospect before him, of a well established right. Who knows who are the claimants? Who of age; who under age, &c. and what are their several pretensions—he can, by proper advice, apply himself accordingly; and on the expiration of the time, he is sure no other claimant can ever assert himself. If indeed, he is ejected by a better right, he who so ejects him has in like manner a better chance of establishing that right. I am not pointing out how a man may at all events get the land he possesses, whether his own or not; but the most eligible and legal way of adjusting disputes as practised and approved in England. But where is the extra advantage to the purchaser? He proportions his payments according to the length of time which the *Fine* has operated, or may have to operate, well knowing that every latent claim must in a few years be either asserted or barred, and his money laid out on a certainty.

But in what situation are those devisees who do not use this precaution; but as we do, suffer every latent claim to come forward when they may, and how they may? They are thus situated: the statute of *five years*, agreeable to the statute of *non-claim*; *sixty years*, by the English statute of *limitation* is allowed; within which time, possessory actions and writs of right, may be maintained while the estates of such devisees, instead of a well established right, get more and more entangled, as the claimants from descent or otherwise, get more and more changed; and as to a purchaser, he never can be better off than the devisee from whom he purchases, because the bequests in the will are to him, notice of the claims.

Let me here observe, that a principal object of the law respecting *Fines*, is not only to put an end to disputes, which the word *FINES* or *FINES* signifies; but to secure to *bona fide* purchasers the land they purchase. No man, it is true, ought to sell the property of another; but if he who sells, has the legal right, admitting another has a more equitable right, yet if he who claims the equitable right suffers it to lie dormant after the actual and known transfer of the legal right more than a reasonable and sufficient length of time, for him to have come forward and assert the equitable right; surely if any one is to suffer, it should rather be he who disposes such indolence and neglect, than fall on an innocent purchaser.

I will now compare the rights of land in Kentucky, and see if they essentially differ from the rights vested in individuals in Great Britain. I think we shall find, sir, turn them as we may, no essential difference.—Like the devisees claiming under the same will, we all claim as purchasers under one and the same title. Immediately on the death of the testator (so far as the *finality* of the shares vested in each devisee; so likewise (as has been well observed by an eminent attorney) on the purchase made by individuals from the state of Virginia, the right vested in each purchaser, and our parents are only evidences of the previous rights, sufficient at least to take possession of the lands called for in the grants; but like the devisees, we cannot agree among ourselves, in whom the previous rights did actually vest—the land law, it is ambiguous, is yet, from the peculiarity of our situation—the interested views of some—weakness or folly of others, and legal determinations; to solve the whole, as uncertain in its construction as the nobleman's will. Contest upon contest, is likely to ensue; if we go to law, there is no end to it! A man may be wasted on this sea of troubles—agitated by painful suspense from year to year, and if even successful so as to maintain his claims for nine and forty years, before the fiftieth is expired, another who claims under the feizin of his ancestors, may bring his writ of right and take it at last!

This is a short, and I think, a true statement. Of two evils, wisdom says choose the least. If the rights of infants, married women, &c. must be

guarded, and time must necessarily of common justice be given them after their disabilities are removed, to assert their claims. If we cannot jump at once into security. If even litigation itself, should move rapidly forward, and all these are unavoidable inconveniences; yet, with the prospect of future good, and that not long ere it arrives; experience, I think, sir, would soon convince us, was the law I have contemplated put in force, that it would be as preferable to the present mode, as the devisee who in England levies a *Fine*, is put thereby in a situation far better than those who submit, like ourselves, to be agitated by various contentions, with no prospect of any end.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

CAMILUS.

The following extract from Hargrave's notes on Coke Littleton, will, I think, support the doctrine I have uniformly alledged—“In Glanville's time, *Fines*, were really amicable compositions of *actual* suits. But for several centuries past, *fines* have been only so in name, being in fact *litigious* proceedings, in order to transfer or secure real property, by a mode more efficacious than ordinary conveyances. What the superiority of a fine in this respect consists of, will best appear by stating the chief uses to which it is applied. One use of a fine is *extinguishing dormant titles*, by shortening the usual time of limitation. *Fines*, being agreements concerning lands or tenements solemnly made in the king's courts, were deemed to be of equal notoriety with judgments on writs of right; and therefore the common law allowed them to have the same quality of barring all who should not claim within a year and a day. The statute of 4 Hen. 7 enlarged it from a year and a day, to five years. The force of fines on the rights of strangers being thus regulated, it has been ever since a common practice to levy them merely for better guarding a title against claims, which under the common statutes of limitations, might subsist, with a right of entry for twenty years, and with a right of action for a much longer time.” page 121, note 171.

LONDON, December 10.

The marquis of Bute arrived in town on Wednesday evening from the continent, and yesterday he had an interview with the secretary of state for the foreign department.

Accounts have been received in town from the Mediterranean, by the Audacions of 74 guns, Capt. Gould, which states, that the Spanish fleet having put to sea, had met with a violent gale of wind, in which La Trinidade had run down a large frigate, and that the fleet had been dispersed—five sail had put into Minorca, and three into Cartagena, dismasted, and the rest of the fleet remained unaccounted for.

December 12.

Mr. Ellis, we understand, set off this morning for Paris; he carries with him it is said, the instructions to Lord Malmesbury respecting the terms of compensation to be proposed to the Executive Directory; these instructions were finally settled at a cabinet council, held on Saturday.

Admiral Vandeput has taken two Spanish ships from the Havannah, richly laden. One of them arrived off Portsmouth on Friday evening.

December 15.

Disputes of which the following are copies, have been received from Rob. Crauford, Esq. by the right honorable lord Greenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his royal highness the arch-duc Charles of Austria, Offenburg, November 13, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship that official accounts were this day received, by the Arch-Duke, from General Davidovich, stating his having beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken 1000 prisoners.

His advanced guard has taken possession of Trente, which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honor to be
Rob. CRAUFORD.
Right Hon. Lord Greenville, &c. &c.

Head-quarters of his Royal highness the Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, Offenburg, Nov. 13, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that, by a report, received by his Royal highness the Arch-Duke, from Lieutenant General Neu, governor of Mayence, it appears that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe, has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Selz.

This corps consisted entirely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by major-general Simplicien and Rofenberg. The latter, with the left wing was posted on the heights of Biebelstein and Plaing, to observe Creutznach; the former with the right wing, to defend the pass of Bingen. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a superior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that place, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 13th of December, 1795. On this side Creutznach, the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending themselves in front on each bank of the town; and a very inferior force take post near enough to prevent this movement.

On the 26th, generals Simplicien and Rofenberg were attacked by two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding so great an inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th, the French renewed the attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, at an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the generals, in conformity to the orders mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Selz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists of 19 men killed, 284 wounded, 96 missing; the whole, 299 men and 80 horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; 200 of them were taken prisoners and brought into Mayence. I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of the Sambre & Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I shall consider them perfectly undeserving of notice, were it not that those that have no other means of judging of the event of the campaign, than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions, if they give each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month, Nieuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying their bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of making a serious assault on the Tete-de-Pont of Nieuwied. The enemy states, that besides an immense number of killed and drowned, they actually took one thousand prisoners; whereas I can assure your lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed 284 men.

After general Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine, two divisions were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighbourhood of Kayserslautern. General Blotz was still at Schwanheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main army, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Blotz, therefore on the ap-

pearance of forces, infinitely so superior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp at Mainz, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Peltz towards Frankenthal.

On the 7th instant the French attacked general Hotze's line. The principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of the artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repelled, and general Hotze still maintaining his posts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach to Frankenthal.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) ROB. CRAUFORD.

BRUSSELS, November 5

It appears that a grand operation is now on the eve of being executed. The division of general Lefebvre, amounting to 18,000 men, have effected the passage of the Rhine, and is directing its course to Andernach, to re-inforce the centre of the army in the mean time, a large division is to pass the Rhine at the bridge of Neuwied, and the army of the north, which is already on the right bank, is to attack the Austrians on the Sieg. All the preparations which are making, indicate this double project. Thirty thousand rations of bread, and as many of hay & oats, are preparing at Cologne, to be sent to Mülheim. General Bourdonville has arrived at Cologne.

But in the midst of these preparations, there are several parties for the purpose of concluding an armistice on the Rhine. The Austrian general Kray, and the republican Bernadotte, have had a new conference on the subject of a suspension of arms, which was first proposed by the French generals.

At the end of this conference, general Wornock, who commands on the Lower Rhine, dispatched a courier to the Archduke Charles and general Bourdonville sent Mr. Luyt, the commandant at war, to Paris with secret instructions.

Mrs. Walb's School

FOR the education of little Muses in reading and needle work, will commence on the first Monday in April next.

Lexington, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE,

THE partnership between Peter January, Thomas, Jr. and Peter January, Jun. trading under the name of Peter January, Jun.

PETER JANUARY, Jun. & Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent, the first of June last, and the books and papers thereof placed in the hands of Thomas January, for adjustment. The subscriber therefore now earnestly requests such persons as are indebted to the co-partnership, to make immediate payment of their respective balances, in order that he may be enabled to discharge the debts due by the said firm.

THOS. JANUARY.

March 20, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Tandy, are hereby called on for payment; and those having any claims, are desired to exhibit them without delay, properly authenticated, to the

EXECUTORS.

Fayette, March 21, 1797.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND: ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2522 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Root, Craddock in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLY, atto. in fact for THOS. HOLY.

For sale,

B Y public auction, at twelve o'clock, on Wednesday the 29th instant, the HOUSE adjacent to the lands of Mr. John Maxwell, lately used as a place of worship, and known by the name of Mount Zion meeting house. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by

WILLIAM GIBSON, and

ELIJAH POAGE.

N. B. The house to be taken away by the purchaser.

FLAG OF TRUCE,

A BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GRAY, now four years old, fifteen hands and an inch high, black mane, black tail, black feather at the mouth, on Gant's tail, Scott country, three miles from Georgetown, and will cover mares at Two Dollars the Leap, Four Dollars the Scale, or Eight Dollars for Infusance.

FLAG OF TRUCE was got by old Tippoo-faith, out of my noted gray mare Clarilia; Clarilia's blood and form is unexceptionable.

3 A. BUFORD.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, March 22, 1797.

In the London Morning Herald, we find the following article extracted from a French paper called L'Amé des Leix.

Leiden, November 7.

In the sitting of the Batavian National Convention of the 2d. A letter was read from Citizen Noel, Minister of the French Republic, by which, on the part of the Executive Directory, he makes the following communication: "That as the negotiation commenced with lord Malmesbury at Paris, appeared to have a tendency to a general Peace; and as the Directory in all the treaties hitherto concluded, had constantly at heart the interests of the Batavian Republic, they invited the National Assembly to name a person invested with the necessary power to conduct the interests of the Batavian Republic, in the present negotiation."

"The letter adds, that in such circumstances the two republics ought to assist each other mutually by counsels as well as actions, and it was therefore wished that the person appointed for this important purpose, might repair as speedily as possible to Paris.

"It was decreed that the commission on Foreign Affairs should answer the letter; and at the same time make known to Mr. Noel, that the persons nominated and authorized for this purpose, were Citizens Le Stevenon, Paeter and Meyear, who are already at Paris."

Upon the above it is obvious to remark that whatever may be thought of the sentiments contained in the official correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and Charles de la Croix, it is really the opinion of the Directory, that peace will probably ensue from the present negotiation.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Reverend James Moore, Dr. F. RIDGLEY of this place, to Miss SHORT, sister to Major Short, of Woodford county.

HENRY COONES,

COPPERSMITH,

INFORMED his friends, and the public in general, that he had sold the above mentioned property to Mr. Ellis, a man of property from Lexington and about a quarter of a mile from the road to Strode's station, near Mr. Ellis' tavern; where he intends to work on the lower terms and in the best manner.

It having been supposed by some, that he is the same person who worked in Lexington, the name of Coones; he wishes to inform them, that he is not the man—and in order to enable them to know the difference, they need only examine the quality and price of work!

Taken up by the subscriber, on Luligligrad, a black mare, judged to be 3 years old last spring, about thirteen and a half hands high, a small star in her forehead, branded on the left thigh E.C, appraised to \$100.

WILLIAM HAZLERIG.

January 24th, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on cane run, near Capt. Robert's Mabry's, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, six years old, neither docked nor branded, food before, appraised to ten pounds.

ABRAHAM MINNIE.

December 5.

Ten Dollars reward.

SOLD OUT of the subscriber's stable in Lexington; early last evening, a bright bay HORSE, five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded JC or JG (I am not certain which) some saddle spots, I do not collect any other other mark; paces and trots, led up to a log or stump will step upon it, if within his reach, he was purchased last week of a Mr. Gift of Franklin county. The above reward will be given for the thief if brought to justice, or five dollars for the horse on his being delivered to

Ben STOUT.

March 14, 1797.

M'Cure & Connally, TAILORS.

Take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have just commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, in this place where those who please to favor them with their custom, shall have their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, March 2.

Six Dollars Reward.

LOST from the plantation of Mr. Leonard Young, near Bryant's station, a black HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, tract, branded with O I believe on his near hock, and a star on his hip.

G. FENDER & CO.

Lexington.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the court of Bourbon county, agreeable to an act of Assembly entitled 'an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes,' will attend the 14 day of April next, on Silas's run, near the forks, to prove the calls in an entry made on a treasury warrant in the names of George and Samuel Givens, on a Buffaloe road leading from Rudel's station to McElroy's fort, including a tree marked GB, which tree stands near the forks of Silas's run, where I will attend with certain witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony to establish the calls in said entry, and do such other things as may appear necessary.

SAMUEL GIVENS.

March 3, 1797. w³t

Notice.

WHEREAS, on the first day of April 1793, Joseph Farrow entered 1000 acres of land on the south side of the north fork of Licking, at the mouth of a small creek, on the lower side to include his improvements. Also, entered 500 acres by virtue of a treasury warrant, on the waters of the north fork of Licking, joining his pre-emption on the south-east side. And whereas, the proof of the said improvements depends on the oaths of persons now living, this is therefore, to notify all whom these presents may concern, that I shall on the 18th of April next, attend at the mouth of Farrow's creek, with the commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, with sundry witnesses, to perpetuate the spot where the said improvement stood, and do such other things in the premises, as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOSEPH FARROW, jun.

Heir of Joseph Farrow dec'd. March 3, 1797. w³t

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Abbott dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands, to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and I am ready to settle with them.

JONATHAN NIXON, Executor.

March 9, 1797.

A CAUTION.

I GAVE my bond to a certain Armed Churchill, in the year 1785 or 1786, for a large sum of money, it being the balance for a tract of land I purchased of him in the county of Fauquier, and state of Virginia, previous to his emigrating to the state of Kentucky—I have fully discharged that bond and every claim he had against me—I therefore forward any person from taking an alignment of the said bond as I am determined not to pay it a second time.

William Stanton.

November 21, 1796. w³t

I WILL attend on the thirtieth day of this month, if fair; if not, next fair day, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, under an act entitled 'an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes,' at the tree called for in George May's entry of 700 acres made 4th of May 1780 on part of a treasury warrant No. 4210, between Clear creek and Gilt's fork; about 4 miles S. E. of the painted stone, to include Squire Boone's name cut on a tree at a spring on the forks of the branch that makes into the creek, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses tending to establish the calls of said locations, & do such other acts as may be necessary to establish said claim.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

March 7, 1797. w³t

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST in Lexington, at February court, two books of accounts kept for the Livery stable in said town. Whoever delivers said books to Col. Trotter in Lexington, or to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JOHN KENNEDY.

March 14. w³t

IS hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the 14th day of April next, at the house of John Purdy on the head of Hardin's creek to establish the calls made in an entry of two thousand acres on which said Purdy lives, by Thomas Prather, dec'd. which calls are two cabins one built by Thomas Prather, & the other by Balf Prather, and do such other things as may be needful and agreeable to law.

for the heirs of said Prather.

THOMAS FREEMAN

February 20, 1797.

[By order of the Trustee.] Extract from an act for the better regulation of the town of Lexington, and for other purposes. [Dec. 1796.]

"Be it enacted, that from and after the first day of March next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons residing within the bounds of the in and out lots of the town of Lexington, owners of any swine, to suffer the same to go at large within the said bounds—and if any such swine shall be found running or going at large within the same, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or any person appointed by them, to take up and sell such swine, so running at large. And the said trustees shall appropriate the proceeds of such sales, to repairing the streets and highways of said town. Provided always, that the provisions in this act contained, shall not extend to persons driving swine from one plantation to another, through the said town, and bounds aforesaid, or in order to sell the same. And if any swine, not the property of an inhabitant of said said town, shall be taken up and sold by virtue of this act, the said trustees, upon proof thereof being made, shall pay to the owner of said swine, the price for which the same was sold.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, about 5 miles from Paris, near Martin's tavern, on the road leading to Limestone, a black negro woman named LETT, well made, a very artful sensible woman, has lost some of her toes, was with child when she went away, supposed to have it about Christmas. It is expected she has got a pass and will attempt to pass for a free woman, as it is supposed she was persuaded away by some of her acquaintances near Lexington. Whoever takes up said negro and secures her so that I get her, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable charges by me. QUINTIN MOORE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring said negro, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

O. M. Oct. 15, 1796. w²w

NOTICE. That commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, will meet on the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Rock lick, on the old trace leading from Bonnborough to the Hazel patch, to take the deposition of certain witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, in order to establish an entry of five hundred acres of land, made in the name of Thomas Gunnell, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary to establish said claim, and others depending thereon.

March 13, 1797.



To be sold for CASH, at public sale, on Saturday the 23d instant, at

Mr. Innis B. Brent's tavern, THE STONE HOUSE

Formerly the property of the late firm of Irwin and Bryton, and now occupied by Messrs. Samuel Price & Co.—By order of the aforesaid.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

March 13, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber Lincoln county, one bay mare 6 years old, 14 hands & a half high, 2 white feet, some white hairs in her forehead, no brand perceptible; the said mare had a fine bell on, and brought out of the wilderness appraised to 131. 6s.

ANTHONY OWSLEY.

August 17, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Strode's station, Clarke county, a dark bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze face, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, no brand about nine or ten years old, appraised to 141.

Also, a dark bay Mare, about fifteen years old, branded, but not legible, three white feet, about thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to 61.

Enos Hardin.

N. B. The horse had on an old belt tied on with a rope.

Taken up by the subscriber, near North Elkhorn, Fayette county, near the Scott line, a black Mare, fourteen hands, three inches high, seven years old, some few saddle marks, big with colt, one hind foot white, appraised to 281.

Samuel Beauchamp.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

DULL TIMES.

NO business stirring—all things at a stand; People complain they have no cash in hand; Dull times re-echoes now from every quarter, Even from the father to the son and daughter. Merchants cry out, no money to be had; Retailers say, the times are very bad; Mechanics work but they can get no pay, Because dries genteel, and ladies too are gay. Catch very scarce,—plays acted thrice a week; But to the public, still will they fill. Some live avarily, and then perish they fall; While many run in debt, and then are cast down. The females must have ribbons, gauze and lace, And paint besides to smooth a wrinkled face; Short waist, full gown, court dress & a new fash. Dull times indeed my friend!—there is no cash. The bucks will dress genteel—go to the play, Sit up all night and lie a bed all day; Powder an empty face, look smart and prim, Follow each trifling fashion or odd whim. Four shillings then will buy a good fat goose, While tankies too are offered for sixp's; The tankies will have their beef & veal Or else he cannot get his very meat. Are these bad times when perf's will profess To follow fashions and delight in dres? No: times are good, but, people are to blame, Who spend too much and justify their shame.

A Quaker lodging at an inn, (the house being full) a damning blade came up into his room and would have stoned him out; but he told him it was his room, and by god and may, he should not come there. The Hefor then began to thunder out his oaths, and to strike him, but the Quaker being a stout fellow, returned his blows double and treble, and at last kicked him down stairs. With that the master of the house sending the tapster to know the occasion of the noise, he told him that 'twas nothing but that "Ye and Nay had kicked G—d Damme down stairs."

THAT BEAUTIFUL HORSE CALLED Nebuchadnezzar,

A full half Dray, will stand at my Stable, at the sign of the Indian King, on main street, Lexington; he is a beautiful black, mixed with a little gray, four years old, about sixteen hands one inch high; his father was a full Dray of the largest size (who was imported by General Williams, Baltimore) his dam a full blooded imported English mare.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand at five dollars the seafon, payable in merchantable produce, delivered in Lexington. Any gentleman who may choose to send mares any distance, may have pastrage at three thillings per week during the seafon, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

G. ADAMS.

March 1, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now opened, by JAMES TROTTER,

At his Store in Lexington.

A large and general assortment of

Merchandise,

Which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash and Country made Linen and Stigas.

March 15.

FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land,

LYING in the county of Clarke, about twelve miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clark's court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard, Taylor, — This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Cosby in Lexington or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beaufort.

Aaron Fontaine.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

THIS is to inform the public, that a survey made upon a Military warrant, in the name of John Cox, upon the North fork of Goose creek, and the South branch of Harrod's creek, containing five hundred acres, joining the lands of Abraham Hite, is sold to us, and executed by decree, in consequence of a patent issued by the State of Virginia, to the said John Cox, in the year 1775. And as we largely improve, we hereby resell all of this having any claim to the said land, to make the known, that we may not be injured by improving the same.

SAMUEL TERRELL,

AARON FONTAINE.

March 9, 1797.

* The Fayette Troop of Light-Horse, are requested to meet on their usual parade, on Monday the 27th inst., with their swords, which they can be supplied with, at the store of Scott & Laman.

By order of the Captain.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern.—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chinneweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due-bill for fifty-six pounds in merchandise; but have been credibly informed, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on the land due-bill, as I am determined not to discharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

THE partnership of M'Coun & Caleman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

A STORE will be continued by a subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Coun & Caleman, where he means to sell on low terms.

JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

PANTALOON,

THE celebrated Foal getter, now in high perfection, eight years old, fifteen hands three inches high, will stand at my stable, in Fayette county, five miles from Lexington, near Morris' on Hickman, to cover mares at Two Dollars the single leap, Four Dollars the seafon, or Five Dollars in lars in produce. Nine Dollars for insurance.

P. Le Grand.

PANTALOON is a dapple gray, was begotten by Pantaloons, who was imported by Alexander Donald Elg, the dam of Young Pantaloons was begotten by Don Carlos, out of a mare belonging to Wm. Firzburgh of Chatham, whose fire was old Fearnought, her dam Mr. Carter Braxton's well known mare Kitty Fisher; Don Carlos' fire was the noted imported horse Figure; his dam, I have been well informed, was Dr. Hamilton's running mare Primrose.

The original of the above pedigree I have from under the hand of Beverley Randolph, late governor of Virginia.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, th August, 1796.

Wanted to Hire.

A number of able bodied men to manage boats to New-Orleans;

To whom generous wages will be given. Enquire at the store of Sam. Price & Co. or R. Elliott & Co.

Just Arrived at Limestone, And will be opened in the course of the ensuing week, at the subscriber's store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, Suited to the present and approaching season;

Which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash, or the following articles of produce: flour, kiln-dried Indian meal, hemp, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, bacon, butter in firkins, tallow, whiskey, peach brandy, feathers, beefwax, country made sugar and linen, or any other articles of produce that can be made to answer the Orleans market.

SAM. PRICE, & CO.

Feb. 18, 1797.

A House and Lot for sale.

IN Lexington on Main street, a little below Doctor Downings, the lot contains 26 feet front and back to Short street, with a hewn log house 18 by 16 feet with a good stone chimney, and a good spring just before the door. The lot is well enclosed with a good post and rail fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

L. C. S. JOHN R. SHAW.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbison's and Thomas Harbinson's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairdstown—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—terms apply to Samuel Ewing esq.

Richard Coleman,

Lexington, March 6.

Richard Coleman,

TAKES this method of returning his grateful thanks to his former customers; and begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he has removed to that commodious house lately occupied by Capt. Walker Baylor, on Short street, in this place; where he will continue to keep good entertainment for man and horse. He would wish to take a few gentle boarders.

31 Lexington, March 6.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANTANDISE,

WHICH will sell low for Cloth, Hemp, Wheat, Butter, Pork's Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tea, all which will give the highest price for, at their Store in Lexington, Cynthia, E. Winter's Mills at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware House on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers well engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given—Apply to

SATZ & LAUMAN.

A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MARCHANDISE. Apply as above.

Lexington, November 23.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions 1796.

Luciel Haydon & Complaintants,

Thomas Haydon, & Defendants,

AGAINST

Thomas Jennings & Defendants,

Thomas Allen &c. & Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Allen not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.

(Copy.) Teste

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

20 STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay HORSE, rising 5 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brand I have forgot them, he is one of his fore legs from his ankle down, very gray, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canter tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, rises well before, though carries his head low, I am told there was a man palled through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the said horse to me in Washington county, or secure him so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly for the thief.

(Copy.) Teste

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.

John Jackson, Complainant,

John Brifcoce, Defendant,

AGAINST

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February court, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.

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(Copy.) Teste

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING engaged a workman in Philadelphia, perfectly acquainted with manufacturing Card-clothes, especially in that branch; I will therefore give the highest prices for good well cleaned HEMP and TAIL, and will also engage to all such JOURNEYMAN &c. Masters who come well recommended for their fidelity and industry. He would also wish to take a number of boys from twelve to twenty years of age, as APPRENTICES to the said business, who shall be well treated and educated in the family of Mrs. Dent, the subscriber, who has come forward highly recommended as a man of character, and perfectly well acquainted with the management of a rope walk, and when the subscriber has taken into partnership. At this species of manufacture will probably be continued and greatly increased in the western country, and as it is an easy and decent employment, it is hoped that many will be disposed to instruct in a branch of business.

THOMAS HART.

SEEDS of the last year's growth.

March 19, 1797.